

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

**Before the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences**

**In re the Application**

**Inventor : Rafael Meeusen**

**Application No. : 10/535,060**

**Filed : May 13, 2005**

**For : RECEIVER**

**REPLY BRIEF**

**On Appeal from Group Art Unit 2615**

**In Response to Examiner's Answer Dated July 29, 2008**

In response to the Examiner's Answer mailed July 29, 2008, Appellant respectfully replies as follows:

**I. Withdrawal of one ground of rejection regarding Claim 4**

Appellant acknowledges that the rejection of claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) in view of Therssen *et al.* (EP 512606 B1) (hereafter "Therssen") has been withdrawn by the Examiner.

**II. Rejection of claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) in view of Wildhagen (U.S. 7,149,312)**

In reply to the Examiner's Answer regarding the rejection of claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) in view of Wildhagen (U.S. 7,149,312), Appellant respectfully submits that the grounds of rejection of claims 1-20 are erroneous and lack proper foundation for consideration by the Board of Appeals and Interferences for the reasons to be discussed, infra.

**A. Lack of Foundation in Examiner's claim interpretation**

*Throughout the Examiner's answer, which is unclear as whether the answer is providing new grounds of rejection as in the Final Rejection using the same references but now based on different reasoning, or merely an answer in response to Appellant's pointing out of the shortcomings of the Examiner's previous reasoning, the Examiner relies on uncited extrinsic evidence that is not of record in the file wrapper, rather than the intrinsic evidence in the specification.*

*More particularly, the Examiner refers to a dictionary meaning of the term "shifting" in a strained interpretation of the claims that is nothing more than an*

*attempt to force-fit the references so that they allegedly reading on his strained interpretation.*

**However, the Examiner has not even provided the Appellant or the Board of Appeals and Interferences with an identification of the Dictionary, yet he is using this dictionary as a primary reason for sustaining rejection of the claims. By not providing an offer of proof, the Examiner has not even shifted the burden of patentability to the Appellant, and the uncited dictionary term that he relies on throughout the Answer renders the Examiner's Answer as being fatally defective. The logic used in the Final Rejection must be defective as well for the same and other reasons to be discussed herein below.**

Appellant notes that *Merriam Webster Dictionary, Home and Office Edition*, Copyright 1998, Merriam-Webster Publishers (EXHIBIT A), lists *nine different definitions* for the word root word "shift" and none of which happen to include the term "varying" offered by the Examiner.

Appellant also notes the *American Century Dictionary* Copyright 1995 and Re-issued 1997, Oxford University Press (EXHIBIT B), lists *eight different definitions* for the word root word "shift" and none of which happen to include the term "varying" offered by the Examiner.

While Appellant most strongly disagrees that extrinsic evidence was required to understand the definition of a claimed element, did the Examiner merely sift through dictionary definitions until he found one to his liking?

While Appellants have provided Exhibits A and B for consideration by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences consideration *only* as an offer of evidence to show

these definitions did not include the word "varying", *Appellant wants to clarify that it is our position that extrinsic evidence is unnecessary for interpretation of the present claims*, and we have not set forth a dictionary definition in Exhibit A or B that we are requesting to the Honorable Board to use in reaching a decision.

While the Examiner has responded to the Appellants on page 7 of the Examiner's Answer that claims 5 and 9 do not recite what signal is being shifted, Appellant respectfully disagrees and submits that claim 5 recites, a "baseband stereo sum signal, a 19kHz stereo pilot, and stereo difference signal, which is a *double sideband amplitude modulated on a suppressed 38kHz subcarrier*" *which would be understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art* to mean that double-sideband suppressed-carrier transmission (DSB-SC) modulation is occurring, in which the wave carrier is *not* being transmitted, which distinguishes from other forms of A.M. for at least this reason. As the carrier signal is not transmitted, the frequency shifting pertains to the information bearing signal. The aforementioned explanation is inherent from the plain meaning of the claims *by a person of ordinary skill in the art*.

Accordingly, Appellants respectfully submit that it was improper for the Examiner to leap to extrinsic evidence (extrinsic evidence which he has not even properly cited), rather than interpret the plain meaning of the claims as would be understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art. While limitations from the specification may not be imported in to the claims, it is also true that the claims are interpreted in view of the specification, and not in a vacuum in and of themselves. The Examiner has not properly applied MPEP §2111, which states in pertinent part:

## **CLAIMS MUST BE GIVEN THEIR BROADEST REASONABLE INTERPRETATION**

During patent examination, the pending claims must be "given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification." The Federal Circuit's *en banc* decision in *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 75 USPQ2d 1321 (Fed. Cir. 2005) expressly recognized that the USPTO employs the "broadest reasonable interpretation" standard.

Appellant respectfully submits that the present claims were afforded an interpretation *inconsistent* with the specification, and *inconsistent* with the interpretation than those skilled in the art would reach.

### **B. Rejection in view of Wildhagen**

Wildhagen, at col. 4, lines 45-54, cites that DPLL circuit 37 *generates* three carriers for coherent amplitude demodulation of the stereo difference signal and a carrier for the coherent pilot carrier detection. Appellant reaffirms that the DPLL 37 in Wildhagen does not perform frequency shifting of the time discrete multiplex signal itself. Thus, the claimed frequency shifting of the time discrete digital stereo multiplex signal in claim 1, and the frequency shifting circuits, as recited in claims 5 and 9 of the present invention, do not read on this aspect of Wildhagen. There is no frequency shifting in Wildhagen as in the claimed invention as would be understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art. A person of ordinary skill in the art understands the difference between frequency shifting as in the claimed invention and carrier generation as disclosed in applied in Wildhagen.

Appellant respectfully submits that in presently claimed invention, the converted time discrete digital stereo signal is shifted over a frequency of 19 kHz, providing that after the shifting, the pilot tone lies in D.C.. Accordingly, the shifted pilot tone can be extracted by a low pass filter (claims 3, 4, 6).

Advantageously, the 19 kHz shifted signal can be further shifted by another 19 kHz (claims 2, 5 and 9), wherein apparatus claims 5 and 9 recite two frequency shifting circuits connected in series with one another.

Based on the above, none of the present claims are anticipated by Wildhagen, as the reference fails to disclose all the claimed elements in any of Appellant's independent claims.

In accordance with MPEP 2131, under 35 U.S.C. §102, according to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, a “claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference” (*Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987) (emphasis added)). Therefore, to reject a feature, which is alleged to patentably distinguish the claim containing such feature, as being anticipated by a prior art, the Office Action must establish that the same feature is present in the prior art reference. As Wildhagen fails to disclose each and every element as set forth in independent claims 1, 5, and 9, none of the present claims are anticipated by the reference.

### **C. Rejection in view of Therssen**

Therssen, which was cited by the Appellant on page 1 of the specification, discloses that the phase-locking of a sample frequency of an analog to digital converter

on a multiple of 38 kHz is performed, such that an ordinary finite impulse response (FIR) halfband filter with a -6db at half of the sampling frequency can provide symmetry.


Appellants reply to the Examiner's Answer that we maintain that Therssen fails to disclose or s render obvious the shifting of a time discrete stereo multiplex signal over a frequency of 19 kHz to extract at least one time-discrete signal. Therssen discloses the use of QMF circuits (time-discrete halfband low pass filter shown in FIG. 2) and the interpolation circuit. The block M2 does not shift the time discrete digital signal over a frequency of 19 kHz. Appellants, for the reasons noted previously herein, take at strong exception to the Examiner's strained interpretation of frequency shifting used in support of the rejection of claim 1 in the Examiner's Answer.

### **III. CONCLUSION**

In view of the above reply, Appellant respectfully requests that the Honorable Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences reverse all grounds of rejection in the Final Office Action of December 14, 2007. The references, taken individually or even in combination, fail to anticipate or render obvious the subject matter of any of the present claims. Therefore, reversal of all outstanding grounds of rejection is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorney for Applicant  
Registration No. 44,069

Date: September 16, 2008

Enclosure:

Exhibit A  
Exhibit B

**Mail all correspondence to:**  
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## **EXHIBIT A**

Originated by the Oxford University Press

# THE American Century Dictionary

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Reflecting the English of *Today*
- ❖ Fully Updated Geographical and  
Biographical Entries
- ❖ More than 200 Illustrations
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and Tables

WARNER BOOKS



- shep-herd** /SHep'ərd/ *n.* 1 (*fem.* *shep'herd-ess*) person employed to tend sheep 2 member of the clergy in charge of a congregation —*v.* 3 guide 4 herd (a crowd, etc.) [OE, rel. to SHEEP, HERD]
- sher-bet** /SHər'bət/ *n.* frozen fruit-flavored dessert [Turk and Pers fr. Ar]
- Usage: Avoid the pronunciation "sher-bert," which many regard as unacceptable. The word has only one *r*, in the first syllable.
- Sher-i-dan** /SHER'əd-n/ 1 Richard Brinsley 1751–1816; Irish dramatist 2 Phillip Henry 1831–88; general of Union forces in American Civil War
- sher-iff** /SHER'əf/ *n.* civil law-enforcement official [ult. fr. OE for 'shire official']
- Sher-man** /SHər'mən/ 1 Roger 1721–93; American statesman and patriot 2 William Tecumseh 1820–91; general of Union forces in American Civil War
- Sher-pa** /SHər'pə/ *n.* (*pl.* same or *-pas*) member of a people living on the Nepal-Tibet borders
- sher-ry** /SHer'ē/ *n.* (*pl.* *-ries*) fortified wine orig. from S Spain [Xeres in Andalusia]
- she's** /SHēz/ *v. contr.* 1 she is 2 she has
- Shet'land Is'lands** /SHet'land/ *n.* group of islands off the NE coast of Scotland
- Shev-ard-na-dze** /SHev'ərdnād'zə/, Eduard 1928–; former Soviet foreign minister; president of Georgia (1992–)
- shib-bo-leth** /SHib'əlēth/ *n.* 1 long-standing doctrine, phrase, etc., held to be true by a party or sect 2 password [Heb (Judg. 12:6)]
- shied** /SHīd/ *v. past and past part.* of SHY<sup>1</sup>, SHY<sup>2</sup>
- shield** /SHēld/ *n.* 1a piece of armor held in front of the body for protection when fighting b person or thing giving protection 2 shield-shaped trophy, protective screen on a machine, etc. —*v.* 3 protect; screen [OE]
- shi'er** /SHī'ər/ *adj. compar.* of SHY<sup>1</sup>
- shi-est** /SHī'əst/ *adj. superl.* of SHY<sup>1</sup>
- shift** /SHift/ *v.* 1 (cause to) change or move from one position to another 2 change (gear) in a vehicle 3 get along; survive —*n.* 4 act of shifting 5a relay of workers b time for which they work 6 woman's straight unwaisted dress or petticoat 7 typewriter key for switching between capital and small letters, etc. 8 gear lever in a vehicle [OE]
- shift'less** *adj.* lacking resourcefulness; lazy
- shift'y** *adj. Colloq.* (*-er*, *-est*) evasive; deceitful —*shift'i-ly adv.*; *shift'i-ness n.*
- Shi-jia-zhuang** /SHē'jē-ā'ZHŏ-āng/ *n.* (formerly Shih'chia'chuang') city in NE China. Pop. 1,068,400
- Shi-ko-ku** /SHikō'kōo/ *n.* island in SW Japan, S of Honshu
- shill** /SHil/ *Slang n.* 1 person pretending to be a customer to attract others, as at an auction, gambling casino, etc. —*v.* 2 act as a shill
- shil-le-lagh** /SHilā'lē/ *n.* cudgel [for village in Ireland]
- shil-ling** /SHil'ing/ *n.* former British coin and monetary unit worth one-twentieth of a pound [OE]
- shil-ly-shal-ly** /SHil'ēshal'ē/ *v.* (*-lied*, *-ly-ing*) be undecided; vacillate [fr. *shall* I?]
- shim** /SHim/ *n.* 1 thin wedge for filling space to make parts fit properly —*v.* (*shimmed*, *shim-ming*) 2 fit or fill up with a shim
- shim-mer** /SHim'ər/ *v.* 1 shine faintly —*n.* 2 faint light [OE]
- shin** /SHin/ *n.* 1 front of the leg below the knee —*v.* (*shinned*, *shin-ning*) 2 climb by clinging with the arms and legs [OE]
- shin'-bone** *n.* TIBIA
- shin'dig** *n. Colloq.* lively, noisy party [prob. fr. *shindy brawl*]
- shine** /SHīn/ *v.* (*shone* or *shined*, *shin-ing*) 1 emit or reflect light; be bright; glow 2 (of the sun, a star, etc.) be visible 3 focus the light of (a lamp, etc.) 4 (*shined*, *shin-ing*) polish 5 be brilliant; excel —*n.* 6 light; brightness 7 polish [OE]
- shin'er** *n. Colloq.* black eye
- shin-gle**<sup>1</sup> /SHING'gəl/ *n.* 1 thin, rectangular tile used on roofs, etc., in overlapping rows 2 shingled haircut —*v.* (*-gled*, *-gling*) 3 roof with shingles 4 cut (hair) short [L *scindula*]
- shin-gle**<sup>2</sup> *n.* small, smooth pebbles, esp. on the seashore —*shin'gly adj.*
- shin'gles** *n. pl.* (treated as *pl.* or *sing.*) HERPES ZOSTER [L *cingulum* girdle]
- Shin-to** /SHin'tō/ *n.* Japanese religion based on the worship of ancestors —*Shin'to-ism* /-izəm/, *Shin'to-ist* /-ist/ *n.* [Chin: way of the gods]
- shin'y** *adj.* (*-i-er*, *-i-est*) 1 having a shine 2 (of clothing) with the nap worn off —*shin'i-ness n.*
- ship** /SHip/ *n.* 1 large seagoing vessel 2 aircraft 3 crew of a vessel —*v.* (*shipped*, *ship-ping*) 4 put, take, or send, as in a ship, etc. 5a take in (water) over a vessel's side, etc. b remove (oars) from rowlocks 6 embark —*ship'per n.* [OE]
- ship** *suffix* forming nouns denoting: 1 quality or condition (*hardship*) 2 status, office, etc. (*authorship*) 3 tenure (*chairmanship*) 4 skill (*workmanship*) 5 members of a group (*readership*) [OE]
- ship'board** *adj.* used or occurring on board a ship
- ship'build'er** *n.* person, company, etc., that constructs ships —*ship'build'ing n.*
- ship'mate** *n.* fellow member of a crew
- ship'ment** *n.* 1 amount of goods shipped 2 act of shipping goods, etc.
- ship'ping** *n.* 1 transport of goods, etc. 2 ships, as a navy, transports collectively, etc.
- ship'shape** *adv. & adj.* trim; neat
- ship'wreck** *n.* 1a destruction of a ship by a storm, foundering, etc. b ship so destroyed 2 ruin; destruction —*v.* 3 inflict shipwreck on 4 suffer shipwreck
- ship'wright** *n.* 1 shipbuilder 2 ship's carpenter
- ship'yard** *n.* place where ships are built
- Shi-raz** /SHirāz/ *n.* city in SW Iran. Pop. 848,300
- shire** /SHīr/ *n.* county in Great Britain [OE]
- shirk** /SHərk/ *v.* avoid (duty, work, etc.) —*shirk'er n.* [Ger *Schurke* scoundrel]
- shirr** /SHər/ *n.* 1 gathered threads in a fabric to form smocking —*v.* 2 gather (fabric) with parallel threads 3 bake eggs —*shirr'ing n.*
- shirt** /SHərt'/ *n.* 1 loose-fitting tailored upper-body garment 2 keep one's shirt on *Colloq.* keep one's temper —*shirt'less adj.* [OE]
- shirt'-tail** *n.* tails of a shirt below the waist

## **EXHIBIT B**

**CLEAR AND EASY-TO-USE**



**The  
Merriam-  
Webster  
Dictionary**

**HOME & OFFICE EDITION**

- Helpful guidance on word usage
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**shell** *vb* 1 : to remove from a shell or husk 2 : BOMBARD — **shell-er** *n*  
**shell-lac** \shə-'lak\ *n* 1 : a purified lac 2 : lac dissolved in alcohol and used as a wood filler or finish  
**shellac** *vb* **shell-lacked**; **shell-lack-ing** 1 : to coat or treat with shellac 2 : to defeat decisively  
**shell-lack-ing** *n* : a sound drubbing  
**shell bean** *n* : a bean grown esp. for its edible seeds; *also* : its edible seed  
**shell-fish** \-'fish\ *n* : an invertebrate water animal (as an oyster or lobster) with a shell  
**shell out** *vb* : PAY  
**shell shock** *n* : a psychological and nervous disorder of soldiers resulting from traumatic experience in combat — **shell-shocked** \-'shel-'shäkt\ *adj*  
**shelter** \-'shel-tər\ *n* : something that gives protection : REFUGE  
**shelter** *vb* **shel-tered**; **shel-ter-ing** : to give protection or refuge to  
**shelve** \-'shelv\ *vb* **shelved**; **shelv-ing** 1 : to slope gradually 2 : to store on shelves 3 : to dismiss from service or use 4 : to put aside : DEFER (~ a proposal)  
**shelv-ing** \-'shel-vin\ *n* : material for shelves; *also* : SHELVES  
**she-nan-i-gan** \shə-'na-ni-gən\ *n* 1 : an underhand trick 2 : questionable conduct — *usu.* used in pl. 3 : high-spirited or mischievous activity — *usu.* used in pl.  
**shep-herd** \-'she-pərd\ *n* 1 : one who tends sheep 2 : GERMAN SHEPHERD  
**shepherd** *vb* : to tend as or in the manner of a shepherd  
**shep-herd-ess** \-'she-pər-dəs\ *n* : a woman who tends sheep  
**sheq-el** \-'she-kəl\ *n*, *pl* **sheq-a-lim** \-'shē-'kā-lim\ *var of* SHEKEL  
**sher-bet** \-'shər-bət\ *n* [Turk *şerbet*, fr. Per *sharbat*, fr. Ar *sharbah* drink] 1 : a drink of sweetened diluted fruit juice 2 *or* **sher-bert** \-'bört\ : a frozen dessert of fruit juices, sugar, milk or water, and egg whites or gelatin  
**sherd** *var of* SHARD  
**sher-iff** \-'sher-əf\ *n* [ME *shirreve*, fr. OE *scīrgerēfa*, lit., shire reeve (local official)] : a county officer charged with the execution of the law and the preservation of order  
**sher-ry** \-'sher-ē\ *n*, *pl* **sherries** [alter. of earlier *sherris* (taken as pl.), fr. *Xeres* (now *Jerez*), Spain] : a fortified wine with a nutty flavor  
**Shet-land pony** \-'shet-lənd\ *n* : any of a breed of small stocky shaggy hardy ponies  
**shew** \-'shō\ *Brit var of* SHOW  
**shi-at-su** *also* **shi-at-zu** \shē-'āt-sü\ *n* [short for Jp *shi-at-suryōhō*] : a finger massage of those bodily areas used in acupuncture  
**shib-bo-let** \-'shi-bə-ləth\ *n* [Heb *shibboleth* stream; fr. the use of this word as a test to distinguish the men of Gilead from members of the tribe of Ephraim, who pronounced it *sibboleth* (Judges 12:5, 6)] 1 : CATCHWORD 2 : language that is a criterion for distinguishing members of a group  
**shield** \-'shēld\ *n* 1 : a broad piece of defensive armor carried on the arm 2 : something that protects or hides  
**shield** *vb* : to protect or hide with a shield *syn* protect, guard, safeguard  
**shier** *comparative of* SHY  
**shiest** *superlative of* SHY  
**shift** \-'shift\ *vb* 1 : EXCHANGE, REPLACE 2 : to change place, position, or direction : MOVE; *also* : to change gears 3 : GET BY, MANAGE  
**shift** *n* 1 : SCHEME, TRICK 2 : a woman's slip or loose-fitting dress 3 : a change in direction, emphasis, or attitude 4 : a group working together alternating with other groups 5 : TRANSFER 6 : GEARSHIFT  
**shift-less** \-'shift-ləs\ *adj* : LAZY, INEFFICIENT — **shift-less-ness** *n*  
**shifty** \-'shif-tē\ *adj* **shift-i-er**; **-est** 1 : TRICKY; *also*

: ELUSIVE 2 : indicative of a tricky nature (~ **shih tzu** \-'shēd-'zū, 'shēt-'sü\ *n*, *pl* **shih tzus** *als tzu often cap S&T* : any of a breed of small-legged dogs of Chinese origin that have a short zle and a long dense coat  
**shill** \-'shil\ *n* : one who acts as a decoy (as pitchman) — **shill** *vb*  
**shil-le-lagh** *also* **shil-la-lah** \shə-'lā-lē\ *n* [Shill town in Ireland] : CUDGEL, CLUB  
**shil-ling** \-'shi-lig\ *n* — *see* MONEY TABLE  
**shilly-shally** \-'shi-lē-'sha-lē\ *vb* **shilly-sha-shilly-shally-ing** 1 : to show hesitation or lack cisiveness 2 : to waste time  
**shim** \-'shim\ *n* : a thin often tapered piece of metal, or stone used (as in leveling) to fill in  
**shimmer** \-'shi-mər\ *vb* : to shine waveringly or ulously : GLIMMER *syn* flash, gleam, glint, sp glitter — **shimmer** *n* — **shim-mery** *adj*  
**shim-my** \-'shi-mē\ *n*, *pl* **shimmies** : an abnormal tion esp. in the front wheels of a motor vehic  
**shimmy** *vb*  
**shin** \-'shin\ *n* : the front part of the leg below the  
**shin** *vb* **shinned**; **shin-ning** : to climb (as a po gripping alternately with arms or hands and le  
**shin-bone** \-'shin-'bōn\ *n* : TIBIA  
**shine** \-'shin\ *vb* **shone** \-'shōn\ *or* **shined**; **shin** : to give or cause to give light 2 : GLEAM, GLI : to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished her a chance to ~) 4 : POLISH (~ your shoes)  
**shine** *n* 1 : BRIGHTNESS, RADIANCE 2 : LUSTER, LIANCE 3 : fair weather : SUNSHINE (rain or ~) 4 ING, FANCY (took a ~ to them) 5 : a polish gi shoes  
**shin-er** \-'shī-nər\ *n* 1 : a small silvery fish; *esp* : numerous small freshwater American fishes n to the carp 2 : a discoloration of the skin arou eye due to bruising  
**shin-gle** \-'shī-gəl\ *n* 1 : a small thin piece of bu material used in overlapping rows for covering or outside wall 2 : a small sign  
**shingle** *vb* **shin-gled**; **shin-gling** : to cover with gles  
**shingle** *n* : a beach strewn with gravel; *also* : gravel (as on a beach)  
**shin-gles** \-'shī-gəlz\ *n* : an acute inflammation spinal and cranial nerves caused by reactiva the chicken pox virus and associated with eru and pain along the course of the affected nerv  
**shin-ny** \-'shi-nē\ *vb* **shin-nied**; **shin-ny-ing** : **shin-splints** \-'shin-'splintz\ *n sing or pl* : a com marked by pain and sometimes tenderness and ing in the shin caused by repeated small inju muscles and associated tissue esp. from runn  
**Shin-to** \-'shin-'tō\ *n* : the indigenous religion of consisting esp. in reverence of the spirits of forces and imperial ancestors — **Shin-to-ist** *n or adj*  
**shiny** \-'shī-nē\ *adj* **shin-i-er**; **-est** : BRIGHT, RA *also* : POLISHED  
**ship** \-'ship\ *n* 1 : a large oceangoing boat 2 : officers and crew 3 : AIRSHIP, AIRCRAFT, SPAC  
**ship** *vb* **shipped**; **ship-ping** 1 : to put or rec board a ship for transportation 2 : to have trans by a carrier 3 : to take or draw into a boat (~ water) 4 : to engage to serve on a ship per *n*  
**-ship** \-'ship\ *n suffix* 1 : state : condition (friendship) 2 : office : dignity : profession (clerkship) 3 : art : skill (horsemanship) 4 : showing, exhibiting, or embodying a quality (township) 5 : one entitled to a (specified) or appellation (his Lordship) 6 : the body engaged in a specified activity (readership)  
**ship-board** \-'ship-'bōrd\ *n* : SHIP  
**ship-builder** \-'bil-dər\ *n* : one who designs ships